FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 2—.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I—NO. 17.]

Waking.

"I had a dream"—can it be worth confessing?
To me there came, in time of bitter need,
A woman's life, to stay mine with caressing,
A soul that knew the All of Love's fair creed.

Can I forget, though it were only dreaming,
Her eyes, tear-founts for thirsty hurts of mine;
Her pure kiss like an angel's message, seeming
To seal my future with its touch divine!

"I had a dream—Oh, that I e'er should waken!"
I cry in twilight and 'mid morning gleams.
But when this vision hath a man forsaken,
The Real steals all his life, scarce leavin dreams.

—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

One of the most charming American novels we have seen in a long time is *"But yet a Woman,"* by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, price $1.25. It is the story of a young girl who believes she has a "vocation," to enter a convent and become a Sister of Charity, but finds out, before it is too late, that she has a higher vocation and becomes the wife of a young physician.

The scene is laid chiefly in Paris, there is but little intricacy of plot, and the charm of the book lies in the excellency of its character-drawing and the thoughtful conversations with which it abounds. In these and the epigrammatic wit scattered through them, we are reminded of the novels of Oliver Wendal Holmes. Certainly, for a first attempt, Mr. Hardy should be congratulated on his success. The description of the hero, Roger, is much in the style of Dr. Holmes. "Quick to read character, none better than he (Roger Lande) could have dissected Roger Lande—for it is not so difficult to know one's self as to confess to the knowledge—and beneath his desire to lose himself in his profession, behind the armor which he wore, he knew the man, like other men, with nerves ready to tremble and pulses that obey smiles and frowns. Of the two classes that are comics, one from observation; the other from experience; he belonged to the former. He was, what he was, because he wished to be, not because he could not help it. But, like many another, he had not counted on the unexpected." This "unexpected" comes in the form of the heroine, Renee, whom he meets six months before she is to begin her novitiate in the Hotel Dieu St. Luc, in the hospital of which he practices. His first conversation with Renee after he discovers she is to become a sister, is so good we give it in full:

"M. Lande," said Renee, "have you ever seen those who have better conquered self and the world than the sisters of St. Luc?"

"It is not conquest; it is crucifixion. Strong character, like a strong muscle, comes from activity, from warfare, not from retreat."

"You live in a world wider than mine; I do not pretend to know it. But mine, if narrower, is the same. I think it would be the same in the cloisters of St. Luc, and that there, also, would be opportunity for conquest. Do you think that, in the world you know, one can better prepare for the world to come than in those cloisters?"

"Mademoiselle," said Roger, "we use the same words and phrases, but with different meanings; so different that it seems hopeless for me to attempt the reconciliation which I believe is possible. For your future world, I answer, no—for mine, yes. You remind me of Sœur Ursule. She talks of renouncing this life, of the life to come, of absorption in God; and I, too, use the same phrases, while our thoughts are far different. Of that life to come of which she speaks, I, perhaps, know less than she; but, whatever it may be, I shall enter it myself and not another, else for me it has no personal interest. I do not understand Sœur Ursule's transformation. The worm, in becoming the butterfly, loses its identity. The moment after, as the moment before, my death, I shall be I, with such strength after as before, and with such weakness—courageous then, as now, by subduing fear; knowing then the pleasures of duty, as now, by sacrifice; only generous then, as now, by conquering selfishness, and winning victories only by fighting battles. Goodness and virtue! I cannot value nor comprehend them, if they cost nothing. Costing nothing, they disappear altogether. Without the struggle and temptation of Gethsemane, Calvary itself would have no meaning. Give me some other view of this life to come, Mademoiselle. I will not ask to understand it, but only to perceive of it. But as it is, I wish to enter it a man, not an anchorite; and in it I expect to be strong only as I conquer weakness, and able to grow only as there is weakness to conquer."....

In nothing did Renee so thoroughly reveal herself as in this desire to enter a cloister. She had been nurtured in solitude, and in solitude the soul declares its true faith—it is a candidate for nothing. If Roger was right in calling her desire a folly, he was also right in calling it sublime. This offer of her life was, indeed, neither a renunciation nor a flight. She knew too little of life's pleasures for true sacrifice, too little of its sorrows to wish to avoid them. The act she contemplated was simply an aspiration, but this aspiration was the index of her soul. The vows of chastity, humility or poverty would have been for her only a declaration of faith. To many a tear-stained sufferer this convent door is the Jordan, over which it passes into the Land of Promise and of Peace; and to many a sin-stained penitent it is, like the Rubicon, the symbol of a new and great resolve. But for Renee it was only the door, nothing else—leading into a new room, surely, but as easily as when from ten years old she became eleven. It was simply a matter of a new dress and a birth-day cake.

We think there is evidence through this whole book that Mr. Hardy will not be merely "a one book" man, but will add another name to the list of American novelists.

Harper and Brothers send *"New Gambles for Parlor and Lawn,"* by George B. Bartlett, in which we find *"a few Old Friends in a New Dress."* Price $1.00.

The games are suitable for grown folks, as well as little ones, and the book an excellent companion for a picnic when the ingenuity of the few is often taxed to amuse the many.

Reprinted, in pamphlet form, from vol. VII of Public Health Papers of The American Public Health Association, we have *"Comparative Vital Movement of the White and Colored Races, in the United States,"* by S. S. Herrick, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health, Louisiana, a most valuable and interesting paper, particularly to Southerners. It upsets, however, some of our pre-conceived ideas. For instance, the author says: "In less than half the cities malarial fever causes a *smaller* mortality among colored than white people," (the italics are our own), "but the explanation would be neglect of hygiene and medical treatment rather than *greater* liability to malarial influences." Now, it seems to us that "neglect of hygiene and medical treatment," would be, as a general rule, greater among the colored than the white population; and the cause of the smaller mortality would be the greater immunity from malarial diseases enjoyed by the colored race over the white. In the low grounds of the Roanoke river, where a white man cannot live without contracting malarial diseases, the months most fatal to them are the most healthful to the negro, and we once heard an old, low-country Doctor of eminence say, he never in all his practice knew a pure-blooded negro die from pure bilious fever. But Dr. Herrick says: "It has been thought that the negro race enjoys, to a great degree, immunity from paludal miasms, but this is evidently a mistake, at least in this country." He also says that the last census clearly corrects the preconceived and general belief in the destined disappearance of the African race from this country, in "the struggle for existence," and shows that on the contrary it is increasing more rapidly than the white. He thinks, however, that while the demand for cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco is greater than the supply, there will be room for the colored race in the South. But should there be an over-production of these staples, the increase of the race, owing to their habitual imprudence, will surely be repressed by the stern law of nature, unless they have before that time, as a mass, learned other occupations.

"In any event there is little danger that either race will severely encroach on the ground of the other, in our time, and no danger that the colored population of any part of the country will be in the way of the whites, unless they should so far advance intellectually and morally as to win a commanding position by sheer force of merit. In such a struggle for supremacy, if the white race should fail at last to maintain its present standing, the philosopher of the future will decide that it has been tried in the balance and found wanting."

"From the same, we have also *"The Responsibility of Criminal Lunatics."* A clearly reasoned argument against letting the criminal go scot free because he is not *morally responsible* for his act. A nice distinction is drawn between *legal* and *moral* responsibility, and the author holds that the insane should be *legally* judged by their *legal* not their *moral* responsibility. Although he admits that society has no moral right to take what it cannot give back—the life of a man; he thinks that "its imperfect organization demands that a deadly menace unquestionably proved, be inflexibly and totally suppressed."

The principal object of criminal laws and penalties being, the protection of life and property not vengeance—"the idea of which has been eliminated from human codes, in the progress of civilization, though it survives in the divine canon"—"penalties are addressed to the criminally disposed to keep them from invading the rights of others, and their efficiency is in ratio to their certainty rather than their severity." He thinks the really insane will often be deterred from committing an act if punishment is certain to follow it, and that the acquittal of a malefactor on ground of insanity ought to be followed by his *permanent* retirement to a lunatic asylum. He says:

"I fully believe that it would conduce both to security of life and property, and to the welfare of the insane, if they were held strictly responsible for their acts, like sane persons." He adds: "There can be no doubt that many ill-balanced minds would beware of a sure penalty; and besides it would put an effectual stop to cheating justice by false pleading of insanity. Moreover it would lead to the early seclusion of dangerous lunatics, who are now allowed to annoy and menace those around them, and would thus afford them the best chance of recovery; while actually a very large proportion of the incurable owe their hopeless condition to delay in suitable treatment."

The Doctor thinks Guiteau was undoubtedly insane but that his trial, conviction and execution were none the less proper, and even necessary, for the public welfare.

New Mexico's wool production last year amounted to 30,000,000 pounds. There are upwards of 12,000,000 sheep in the territory, and the clip this year is not expected to fall short of 50,000,000 pounds.

The Shameful Story of Garfield's Election.

The facts in regard to the means used to elect Garfield in 1880 have been gradually coming out, a little at a time, and they constitute one of the most disgraceful chapters in the shameless history of the Radical party, and one upon which no decent American citizen can look except with disgust and mortification. There is much yet untold, and unless Dorsey should be convicted, which is not to be expected, the whole of the infamous story will probably never be made public, although the nomination of a "Half Breed" Republican for President next year might inspire the "Stalwarts" to do it. These two wings of the party cherish a hatred for each other as intense as ever existed between any two factions, and each would rather see the Democrats sweep the country than to permit the other to gain the ascendancy and control the "patronage" of the government. The quarrel now progressing between the *National Republican* and the New York *Tribune* has developed the fact, which has for some time been discussed privately in Washington, that Jay Gould bought the nomination of Stanley Matthews for a seat on the Supreme Court bench by contributing $100,000 to the campaign fund, after the Maine election in September. This is not a "Democratic lie," be it remembered, but the story that the Stalwart wing of the Radical party tell on their dearly beloved brethren of the Half Breed persuasion. The *National Republican*, the organ at Washington, owned by Frank Hatton, who is first assistant Postmaster General, has been constantly asking what Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune*, has to say in reply to this shameful charge with which his name is connected, although it has not as yet put it in that way. It simply asks Reid to acknowledge his part in securing $100,000 for the Garfield and Arthur campaign fund of 1880, but it is well known what this means.

The particulars of this scandalous story, as published, are that as soon as the Maine election occurred Garfield gave up all hope, and his managers being badly frightened got together and determined to raise an immense campaign fund, and to appeal to Grant, Conkling & Co. for help. Up to that time Jay Gould had not contributed a dollar, but had refused. They put Whitelaw Reid after him for a large contribution, and Reid, who was editing Gould's paper, and who expected benefit from Garfield's election, very willingly undertook the business. Gould said he had no interest in politics, and he got the leaders scared, but finally he told Reid that all the interest he had was to get a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States appointed. Reid told him to name his man. Gould said he wanted Stanley Matthews (who, as is well known, has always been a railroad attorney.) Reid promised that Matthews should be appointed, but Gould demanded that the promise should be given by Garfield himself, and should be put in writing and signed by him. Reid wrote to Garfield telling him the whole story. Garfield wrote back that he would appoint Matthews. Thereupon Gould gave $100,000 to the campaign fund.

These are the facts, alleged by Stalwart Republicans, and they certainly must have abandoned all hope or expectation of electing a Republican President next year when they publish them. It is unveiling to the gaze of the world the hideous corruptions of their own household and making it impossible for the American people, unless they, too, are all equally corrupt, to support the nominees of that party in 1884, and entrust the administration of public affairs again to their hands. If Dorsey would only tell what he knows of the infamies of the campaign of 1880, the Democrats would have a walk over next year, but Dorsey holds his tongue as the price of his acquittal which is regarded as a foregone conclusion now. Should he be convicted, though, we may look out for some still more shameful revelations.—*Charlotte Journal-Observer.*

Newbern *Journal:* About one thousand gallons of peas were received at the Canning Factory yesterday. Mr. J. L. Rhem has shipped two thousand barrels of cabbage this spring from twenty-five acres so far and will get about one thousand more. The prices have held up well, bringing an average of $3 per barrel. The secret of success in trucking is making some of everything that is marketable .... Appleton Oaksmith began an attachment suit in the Superior Court of this county against the Midland N. C. R. R. Co. yesterday, claiming fifteen thousand on a bond made to him by the Company for thirty thousand dollars. A warrant of attachment was executed on the bonds in the National Bank deposited by said Company. Transcripts of judgments in fifty-six cases against the Midland Company, were also docketed in the Superior Court and supplementary proceedings instituted by L. G. Tillotson & Co., of New York, and others—employees of the company.

THE CHATHAM COAL FIELDS.—A party of Philadelphia and Boston capitalists, accompanied by Capt. Frank Williams, one of the immortal "Big Four" in the Readjuster Virginia Legislature, reached here last night from a prospecting tour in Chatham county. They have been looking for coal and make a very favorable report. They express the opinion that the Chatham coal lands possess great possibilities, and that the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad will work wonders for Chatham county.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Gen. Jubal A. Early, says the Richmond, Va., *State,* declines the use of his name for a Camp of Confederate Veterans in Lynchburg, and suggests Gen. Garland, a Lynchburger, who was the first General to fall in the war. Gen. Early thinks that in these times it is dangerous to pay honhors to any but the dead. He must have been thinking of Mahone.—*Rich. State.*

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING OF A CHARLOTTE PARTY.—A letter received in the city yesterday gives the particulars of the narrow escape from drowning in Wrightsville sound, last Wednesday, of the entire Charlotte party, with the exception of Dr. J. P. McCombs, who, at the time of the accident, was in another boat. The party, including Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Eccles, Miss Laura Yates, and Mr. Frank Adams, were out in a yacht, taking a morning ride on the waters, when the yacht was swamped by an unexpected wave and all were thrown into the water. Though the boat filled, it did not sink, and the terrified parties clung to it, while Mr. Finch, who was the only one in the party who could swim, carried them to the shore one by one on his back. A high tide was in, and the water was about 25 feet deep. On reaching the shore two of the ladies, overcome by the excitement incident to the thrilling affair, were taken seriously ill, but under Dr. McComb's treatment were in their usual good health and spirits the next day. The writer of the letter states that they were all unstrung with excitement, but after a time, when they could forget the dangers through which they had passed, they could afford to laugh over the humorous part of it, and naively adds that "it is the first time I ever rode on a man's back, and I hope it will be the last under such circumstances." Mr. Finch's powers of endurance were put to a severe test, and, though he landed them all successfully, his two hundred pound passenger came near swamping him. Barring their unpleasant experience in the blue waves of Wrightsville, the party have had a perfectly splendid time, and more fun than the law allows.—*Charlotte Journal-Observer.*

IRON IN STOKES COUNTY.—At the Rodgers mine, three miles north of this place, one vein, which has probably been worked more than a hundred years, presents a prospect that would induce any one to believe that iron not only had existed but does exist. Sixty feet below the surface, the edge, or (as miners term it) the strike of the vein may be seen along an underground passage for more than one hundred and fifty feet, varying in thickness from two feet at the thinnest part to eight feet at the thickest end, of solid, black iron ore, which has been shown by analysis to contain from 60 to 80 per cent. of solid iron. At the Frost & Pepper mine, one mile east of the above, which was worked a great number of years, the vein is ten feet thick. One mile west of the Rodgers mine a vein is seen two and a half feet thick near the surface. At these places the ore is rich. One mile west we find ore of rather a different nature, known here as soap-stone ore, but possessing the same qualities as the black ore, all of which is strongly magnetic and remarkably free from phosphorus, but the black ore being harder must in some cases be blasted, while the soap-stone ore can be taken out with a pick. There are some fifteen or twenty veins of this ore, or, rather, (as is supposed) the vein has been cut at fifteen or twenty places in an area of about one and a quarter miles square, and varies in thickness from one to ten feet. All the above-named mines lie just along the north side of the Dan river, in a belt one mile wide by about five long, while north of this belt there are quite a number of old mines of equally as much importance as those mentioned, and out-croppings are seen at many places.—*Danbury Reporter.*

STEAMER SUNK.—The steamer Granite State, which runs between Hartford and New York was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th inst., while approaching the dock at Good Speed landing, 4½ miles below Hartford, on her way to that city. She was going into dock when fire broke out forward, and the flames spread so rapidly that nothing was saved. Five lives are known to have been lost—four by burning and one by drowning. The drowned person was Mrs. C. L. Marine, of New Haven, who with her husband jumped overboard into the river. Her husband reached the shore. Efforts were made to bring the steamer to the dock, but the fire spread with such rapidity that it was impossible. Her stern was swung in, however, and most of the crew and passengers jumped from the burning steamer to the wharf, while some jumped into the river and swam ashore. It is not known how the fire originated. Nine horses were also burned.

The body of Mrs. Marine of New Haven has been recovered. She was on her bridal trip at the time, and sprang overboard with her husband. They sank three times together, when Mr. Marine became entangled in the paddle-wheel in some way, and was saved.

The North Carolina Car Company, says the Raleigh *News and Observer,* has just turned out a lot of Narrow Guage freight cars for the New River and Danville Railroad. Many people here have never seen such cars. The Narrow Guage roads are becoming more and more popular year by year. The North Carolina Car Company have now in operation the most complete machinery (all new, costing upwards of $20,000) in the South. Some of the machines are the only ones of the kind in the South. The car shops are one of the sights of the city.

NO RETURN OF CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS NECESSARY.—U. S. Treasurer Wyman has issued notices to all the national banks that in pursuance of the opinion of the attorney general no return of deposite and capital will hereafter be required of national banks, as it is held that the duty on said items repealed by the act of March 3, 1883, ceased with duty due and payable January, 1883.

Captain Waddell, formerly of Hillsboro, who commanded the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, is now in command of the U. S. steam yacht, Gov. Hamilton.

THE OHIO ELECTION.—The election in Ohio this year is regarded with great interest, as indicating in its result the probable position of the State in the Presidential contest. The party electing the Governor, in addition to the prestige of the victory, will gain the substantial advantage of the influence and patronage of the office to assist in the next year's campaign.

It is a one-sided fight, in one respect at least. To the Republicans the result is vital. Defeat in Ohio now would be the destruction of all hope of success in the Presidential election. While the Democrats would be rendered more confident of a Presidential victory if they should now wrest the State from the Republicans, their failure to do so would not be a discouragement and would not materially affect their chances of success next year.

The general belief is that the Democrats will win. In addition to the desire to purify the Government by a change, the Republicans have made themselves unpopular in Ohio on local issues. Judge Thurman does not hesitate to pronounce the success of his party assured. This opinion is shared by all the prominent Democrats of the State. The Republican journals write in a despondent tone, and even the most hopeful of them seem rather to seek to break the shock of defeat than to predict a victory.

The nomination of Judge Hoadley on the Democratic side is probable. No better candidate could be selected. Judge Hoadley has ability, experience and integrity and will give the people a vigorous and pure administration. Mr. Durban Ward and Mr. Geddes, who are also named for the candidacy, are good men and sound Democrats, but popular sentiment seems to have settled down on Mr. Hoadley.

On the Republican side the hopelessness of the canvass keeps the best men in the party out of the field, and such candidates as Longworth, Foraker and R. B. Hayes alone are mentioned as probable nominees of the Republican Convention. The Democrats are very eager that Mr. Hayes shall be put into the field. They would rejoice in the opportunity to defeat him.

"Ohio—1883"—will be the first preliminary victory inscribed on the triumphal Democratic Presidential column of 1884. —*N. Y. World.*

THE LATE COLD SNAP AND THE CROPS.—Snow fell May 22 a foot deep on the line of the Richmond & Alleghany Railroad, between Lynchburg and Clifton Forge. The weather is exceedingly cold and is doing considerable damage to crops.

A heavy frost occurred Monday and Tuesday nights of last week throughout southern and a part of central Missouri, and particularly in that section of Illinois swept by the tornadoes last Friday night. Early vegetables are almost entirely destroyed, and fruit and grain are badly damaged. Ice from an eighth to a quarter of an inch thick formed in some localities.

Mr. W. F. Askew tells the Raleigh *News* that the cold nights of last week played havoc with the cotton plants, retarding the growth of some and killing others. The farmers, he says, are in great concern about the matter. The ground is very dry and cotton has a regular struggle for existence.

Early vegetables are almost entirely destroyed, and fruits and grain are badly damaged by frosts in Illinois. Ice from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch thick formed in some localities.

June of 1816 was the coldest ever known in the northern part of the U. S., frost and ice being common. Almost every green thing was killed; fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. On the 17th of June a heavy snow fell in New England. The cold was intense.

CREMATION, ANCIENT AND MODERN.—The advocates of cremation held an enthusiastic meeting in this city the other evening. Addresses were delivered by many well-known persons, and the supposed benefits to individuals and the community at large accruing from a general adoption of this mode of disposing of their dead were explained. The society does not appear to have made any considerable progress; the membership roll is ridiculously small and but one-fourth of the sum needed for the building of a crematory in this vicinity has been subscribed. The force of habit and custom is too strong to permit of such a shattering of old associations as the plans of the cremationists would bring about. The Parsees, the cleanliest people in Bombay, India, place their dead in the Dakhma, the Tower of Silence, and allow the "holy birds of Ormuzd," the vultures, to devour the remains. The bones are then reverently placed beneath the tower, which is divided into three concentric chambers, the inner circle for children, the next for women and the outermost contains the bones of the men.—*N. Y. World.*

A NEW RAILROAD SCHEME.—It is reported in railroad circles here that Major Henry Fink, lately vice-president of the Norfolk and Western and Shenandoah Valley railroads, will go to Knoxville on or about July 1 in the interest of Jay Gould, who is trying to get possession of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. It is thought that if Gould gets control of this road he will effect a connection with the Seaboard road and run freight through to Norfolk via Asheville.

THE "BLOODY CHASM" CLOSED IN KENTUCKY.—At the Democratic State Convention in Louisville, May 17, after a number of ballots had been taken, Capt. James R. Hindman, late of the Federal army, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, over Capt. Allen, late Confederate soldier.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—The Brooklyn Bridge has its romance. In 1867, when the first Bridge Company was formed, the distinguished engineer, John A. Roebling, was at once secured as the Chief Engineer of the work. His thorough practical knowledge of the construction of suspension bridges pointed him out as the proper person for the position. He had already contemplated such a structure, and felt a warm interest in the enterprise. He embarked in it with enthusiasm, and for two years worked faithfully at the important preliminaries.

One day, while standing on the pier at the ferry slip on the Brooklyn side, his foot was accidentally crushed. Sixteen days after this unfortunate occurrence the engineer died of lockjaw, before a stroke of actual construction had been done on the bridge. Here was one valuable life sacrificed to the work.

The dead man's son, who was familiar with all his plans, took his place as Chief Engineer. Like his father, he was devoted to the enterprise. He labored at it more diligently and for more hours of the day than any of his subordinates, until a disease, contracted through constant exposure to the damp of the foundations, destroyed his health. Three years after his father's death he was physically prostrated, although his mind remained as clear as ever. He removed to a house on Brooklyn Heights, from the windows of which he could constantly watch and direct the work, although his limbs were powerless. For twelve years his brain has been laboring on the undertaking, while the devotion and intelligence of his wife have made up for the loss of his bodily activity.

Colonel Roebling's health has been sacrificed to the work, perhaps beyond recovery. His sufferings, his perseverance and the assistance he receives from his wife's devotion call to mind the case of Mr. Henry Fawcett, the English Postmaster-General, who, although afflicted with blindness, carries on with the aid of his wife one of the most exacting and laborious departments of the Government. Despite their misfortunes, Mr. Fawcett's administration is vigorous and efficient, and Col. Roebling's brain work has been of inestimable value to the bridge enterprise.—*N. Y. World, May 22nd.*

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—This branch of the legislature is composed of hereditary landowners, who collectively own 14,258,527 acres of land, and whose collective incomes are about £15,000,000. They have persistently opposed, so far as they dared, every measure of reform brought forward during the present century, and more especially every measure that has militated against their own class interests. Not only are they conservative in the real sense of the word, but in the party sense. When a conservative ministry is in power they are useless; when a liberal ministry is in power they are actively pernicious. Notwithstanding their wealth, they are not independent. They are place-hunters; they are clamorous for decorations, and they dip heavily into the public exchequer. In pay, pensions and salaries they annually divide among themselves (including the salaries of the bishops) £621,336 per annum. It may be an open question whether the system of one or two chambers is the more desirable. No sensible person, however, can advocate a chamber, designed to act with controlling impartiality, composed of enormously wealthy men, draining vast incomes from lands, absorbing large amounts of public money in pay and pensions, and perpetually intriguing to secure the triumph of the party to which the great majority of them permanently belong. It is surprising that so astounding a legislative assembly as our House of Lords can have existed so long in a country inhabited by sane human beings, and its existence in any country where the paramount assembly is elected by a numerical majority would, of course, be out of the question.—*English Paper.*

Greensboro *Patriot:* The Tennessee connection over the W. N. C. Railroad is bringing immense quantities of Tennessee coal to this State. Among other large shipments forty tons were received at this place last night. The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad will put Greensboro in a few hours of the Chatham county coal, and in a year or so coal will be in general use here. .... The Randleman cotton mill, with its 600 hands employed in manufacturing, looks animated enough for a Massachusetts enterprise. With all of its vast machinery it is unable to meet the demand for goods. It has built up a town of 2,000 inhabitants, with three churches, stores, school houses, &c. Manufacturing has done for Randleman what it does for every community where it is successfully carried on. The very appearance of things denotes thrift. Not many years hence Randleman will show a population of 5,000. The prospect for railroad communication with High Point [by the Fayetteville and Winston Railroad, now building] appears to be good. Naomi turns out daily 700 yards of plaids and 2,300 pounds of warps, employing a force of 250 hands.

THE PRESIDENT'S ASPIRATIONS.—"A prominent Illinois man" says to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* "Arthur is now certainly a candidate for the Presidency. There is no longer any doubt about it. I don't think anything about it; I know it. I know it by everything that a person can do to indicate his purposes. President Arthur himself, of course, does not say it. He possibly may deny it, but he is a candidate, and he is trying to make a good administration with that end in view. He is not doing everything that the politicians want him to do, and he is doing a great many things that they do not want him to do. He is not going to do anything to build up Logan in Illinois, or Harrison in Indiana, or any of the other numerous rival Western candidates in their own States."

THE CHILD IN A PRINTING-OFFICE.—Who is the man who is looking so hard at the piece of paper? He is an intelligent compositor. Why does he hold the paper so close to his eyes? Because the correspondent makes hen tracks. What is he saying? He is saying, "I can't make out this stuff." And who is the other man going to the case? That is the *furious* foreman. What does he want? He is going to help the intelligent compositor to decipher the hen tracks. Do you think he can do it? I don't know; he can do most anything, but I guess that will be too much for him. Now I see another man coming; what is he going to do? That is the precise proof-reader; he is going to cast his eagle eye over the hen tracks to see where they lead to. Do you think he can find out? No, not without a guide or a calcium light. Now, here comes another man—who is the man? That is the able editor. Where does he come from? From his den. Now all the men are close together—see, their heads most touch—and they are every one looking at the piece of paper; what are they doing that for? Because they are concentrating their giant intellects upon the piece of paper to see what the hen-track correspondent means by his hieroglyphics. Have they found out? No, they are stumped. Now they are going away from the case. Yes. And one of the men has chucked the piece of paper into the stove; why did he do that? Because he can't read the hen tracks. Who is the small boy with the grin on his face and his hat tucked up in front? He is the office-boy. What is the able editor saying to him? He is telling him to go after the long-range shot-gun. What for? Because the able editor wants to go hunting after the hen-track correspondent. Will he hurt him? Yes, he will, if he catches him. Do you think the correspondent ought to be killed? Certainly.—*Murat Halstead.*

NO GAMBLING!—Mr. S. B. French, our observant President of the Board of Police Commissioners, while in Boston the other day, made the astounding declaration that there wasn't a gambling den, public or private, in New York City—*not one!*

This was a remarkable certificate of moral health to be laid before the good people of Boston, but, of course, Mr. French must have known that he was exaggerating. It may be possible that there are no faro-banks and roulette establishments flaring open in the city, inviting strangers and the public generally to come in and be fleeced, but everybody knows that gambling is carried on in a hundred forms in New York, from the Chinese games in Mott street to the swell games of poker in the gilded clubs.

Besides this, there is a gambling institution in Wall street which is more demoralizing in its methods and more far-reaching in its effects than any species of game ever devised on this continent or imported from Europe. Wagers are laid there by the thousands every day on the price of stocks and every staple article of commerce. Millions of bushels of grain are sold which were never raised. Pork that never existed is sold by the million barrels and cotton which was never planted is trafficked in.

When a man bets on a game of faro and loses he is usually the only person inconvenienced, but the gambling in Wall street affects the whole country. It disturbs values, and the farmer in Illinois, as well as the gardener in New Jersey, are made and unmade by the "corners" and "squeezes" and "puts" and "calls" of our highly interesting and amiable sportive fraternity of Wall street.—*N. Y. World.*

Mr. C. M. VanOrsdell, the well known photographer, died at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon. He had long been an invalid and his death, though a sad shock to his family, was not quite unexpected. Mr. VanOrsdell came to this State in 1859, locating in Fayetteville, at which place he pursued his avocation for several years, and until his removal to Wilmington. Warm-hearted, kind and generous, he had many friends, who will hear of his death with sorrow—*Wil. Star, 23d.*

Advices have been received at Paris from Madagascar that the French detachment has landed and carried several military posts erected by the Hovos, on Sakalova territory, in defiance of French rights. It is also stated that Admiral Pierre has occupied the custom-house at Majurga, thus securing the road and water way leading to Tanaurivo, the capital of the island.

The approaching ceremony of the coronation of the Czar, says the Greensboro *Patriot,* has a local significance from the fact that one of the wheels of the Czar's carriage is made of spokes and rims put up at McMahon's factory in Greensboro.

The Petersburg papers bring the news that the contracts for the building of the Virginia and North Carolina Railroad, which is to pass through Raleigh, are being let.

The pay-roll of the Randleman Manufacturing Company, says the Asheboro *Courier,* is $4,900 per month, and of Naomi $2,600 per month, making $7,500 at both places.

Of the 54 graduates this year from West Point, 4 are North Carolinians, as follows, with their standing in the class: 3, Samil D. Freeman; 15, Wm. E. Shipp; 38, Lawson L. Faison; 52, Lawrence D. Tyson.

Gen. Scales returned last night from Waccamaw, where he spent several days last week fishing and enjoying the munificent hospitality of its princely host, Col. H. B. Short.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The constitution of Massachusetts provides that but one official shall have the title of "Hon.," and that is the Lieut. Governor. The Governor is known as "His Excellency."

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 31, 1883.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS.

The Hon. Wm. R. Morrison of Illinois enjoys the confidence of the people of his district—having been elected their Representative in Congress in the Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, and being now their Representative-elect to the Forty-eighth—and he certainly deserves the confidence of honest men of all parties everywhere. It is not given to many, even if their hearts hold like sentiments and their brains like wisdom, to utter such wholesome truths with such clear-cut force as the following.

Addressing the editor of the New York *World*, in a recent issue of that paper, Mr. Morrison says:

The Republican party is credited with successful war and its results.

It may obtain or keep power and not merit it, but the Democratic party must deserve to be, before it will be, successful.

It is still true that, as between political parties, what the laws shall be and how executed is more important to the people than who shall make or execute them.

The Democratic party will not get control of the Government by the use of even more money than the Republicans use in elections, for any party that buys power will sell it.

The party which uses money to get offices will use the offices to get the money back, and succeed.

The Democratic party must be better than the Republican party.

The political power is still left with the people; and its exercise is safest when nearest to them.

The Government should interfere with them as little as possible, and not at all in those things which they can better do for themselves without such interference.

Without some yet undiscovered economic mystery through which government adds to the abundance of the people by retaining part of what is first taken from them, they will not be made more prosperous by its interference with their business pursuits or greater use of the taxing power than its actual needs demand.

Such interference always leads to legislation, benefits of which the fortunate owners of associate and corporate wealth get more and the great mass of men less than belongs to them.

The danger is great that money obtained by legislation will be used to procure legislation.

This will be avoided if we limit taxes laid on the people to actual needs of the Government economically administered.

Taxes, of whatever character, ought to be laid highest that so as to take most from those things which people can best do without, but no higher rates should be laid that will raise the required sum.

A higher rate is destructive of industry and prosperity, though abundant cheap lands and resources may put off the evil day.

The annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association of May 1, 1883, tells the country that last year there was a disagreement as to rates of wages between manufacturers and laborers, the result of which was that nearly all iron mills closed and the laborers were unemployed for months; that there were more mills than would make all the iron the country could use, therefore, stopping the mills and the men remaining idle was by no means a calamity to the manufactories.

The calamity then fell on the laboring men, and this is the effect of the present system in iron and all other over-protected industries.

In these industries thousands of millions are invested. Millions of men are employed, and earn about $1 a day when they work under the present system.

The calamity of four months' enforced idleness in a single year falls wholly upon laboring men; none of it on the manufacturers, who may close four months when they will.

There is such a division of opinion among Democrats as requires toleration on the tariff question, but those unwilling to repeal war rates, which were added to a protective tariff, are entitled to no leniency.

Those who advocate incidental protection, some protection or any qualified protection probably mean no more than is meant by a tariff only for revenue, for a tariff laid for revenue only will afford some advantage to our own manufacturers.

The division is perhaps more of policy than of creed.

There are Democrats who are professedly revenue tariff men, but who insist, as a matter of policy, that we shall not say so.

The only purpose of silence would be to hide our real purposes, and there is great danger that the people would believe we were thus practising deceit to obtain power, and that any party that would mislead them to get into power would disappoint them afterwards.

There is hope for the republic when a politician can still be statesman enough to hold such sound doctrine and to express it with such honest precision.

With equal wisdom Senator Butler of South Carolina delivers himself in a conversation with the editor of the Wilson *Advance*, thus:

There is a discussion as to whether the convention shall declare for a tariff for revenue *only*, or tariff for revenue with *incidental protection*. Is there any difference in point of fact between the two?

Senator B.—No more than between twelfthdeum and twelfthdee. There is very little difference, if any, between Democrats as to the tariff. We are practically agreed. The Republicans are confessedly for a protective tariff, while the Democrats are known to be for a tariff for revenue. On this issue the Democrats have nothing to fear.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The 67th Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina convened in Charlotte last Wednesday and adjourned on Saturday.

The chief question considered by the Convention was the division of the diocese. This was decided upon by the following vote: Clergy, 41 for, 12 against; parishes, 26 for, 12 against.

The measure now waits confirmation by the General convention, which meets in October, and to which the following delegates were elected from this diocese: Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. Dr. Huske, Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. W. C. Hughes, Maj. John Hughes, Dr. DeRossett, John C. Henderson, Col. J. W. Atkinson.

The line of division is as follows:

Commencing at the Virginia line, at the intersection of the Virginia line and the eastern line of Northampton county and following the eastern lines of Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Wilson, Johnston, Harnett, Moore and Richmond: all the counties west of this to be the Diocese of North Carolina; and all east to be the new Diocese, which has not yet been given a name.

The Episcopal fund which amounts to $35,000 and yields an income of $2,500 is to be equally divided between the old and the new, which will entail the additional expense on each, of some eight or nine hundred dollars to support its Bishop.

THE Greensboro *Patriot* has reached the fifty-eighth anniversary of its weekly edition and the second of its daily. We are glad to know that it is as prosperous as it is well conducted.

THE EIGHTH WONDER.

The great Bridge, spanning the East River and connecting the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the first and third in population on the American continent, was opened last Thursday with imposing ceremonies. The birthday of the British Queen fell on the same day, and away from the roar of the multitudes that thronged the great metropolis, and at sundry obscure places around the world where yet her drum-beat is heard, it was duly and appropriately celebrated. But in New York, even this august event was lost sight of, and a multitude such as never before was gathered on the hemisphere, came to testify appreciation of the fact that another wonder had been added to the seven marvels of this world. As this is in all respects an American enterprise—even in the matter of the stupendous cost, and in the truly American manner of arriving at the cost, to wit by a movement *en eschelon*—readers of the OBSERVER will doubtless be glad to forget for a while the tariff, the drought and the school commencements, in some account of the celebration, of the marvellous structure itself, and of the two heroic men whose genius planned and whose lives paid for it.

Elsewhere our correspondent W. J. G vividly records his impressions of the work, the attendant ceremonies, and the crowds that witnessed both.

The bridge was formally presented to the two cities by Mr. Wm. C. Kingsley for the Trustees, and was accepted in appropriate addresses by Mayor Low and Mayor Edson. Then the orator of the day, the distinguished Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, rose to speak. But few in the vast throng could hear; and so, through the Press, which endows the orator with a thousand tongues, his remarkable speech must reach the world.

To the *Tribune* we are indebted for a copy, which is abbreviated below. Inspired by his lofty subject, this common-place iron-founder and statistical statesman was equal to the occasion. So that his discourse was not only wise and philosophical, but sometimes his sentences charm with a rhythmic cadence rarely found in modern composition.

Briefly picturing the aboriginal scene, three centuries before, the orator comes to the contrast:

The same sun shines to-day upon the same earth; yet how transformed! Could there be a more astounding exhibition of the power of man to change the face of nature than the panoramic view which presents itself to the spectator standing upon the crowning arch of the Bridge whose completion we are here to-day to celebrate in the honored presence of the President of the United States, with their fifty millions, of the Governor of the State of New York, with its five millions, and of the Mayors of the two cities, aggregating over two millions of inhabitants! In the place of stillness and solitude, the footsteps of these millions of human beings; instead of the smooth waters "unvexed by any keel," highways of commerce ablaze with the flags of all the nations; and where once was the green monotony of forested hills, the piled and towering splendors of a vast metropolis, the countless homes of industry, the echoing marts of trade, the gorgeous palaces of luxury, the silent and steadfast spires of worship!

To crown all, the work of separation wrought so surely, yet so slowly, by the hand of time is now reversed in our own day; and "Manahatta" and "Seawanhaka" are joined again as once they were before the dawn of life in the far azoic ages.

"It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down.
How the belfries rock and reel!
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!"

"What hath God wrought!" were the words of wonder which ushered into being the magnetic telegraph, the greatest marvel of the many marvellous inventions of the present century. It was the natural impulse of the pious maiden who chose this first message of reverence and awe, to look to the Divine Power as the author of a new gospel. For it was the invisible, and not the visible, agency which addressed itself to her perceptions. Neither the lofty poles, nor the slender wire, nor even the small battery, could suggest an adequate explanation for the extinction of time and space which was manifest to her senses, and she could only say, "What hath God wrought!"

But when we turn from the insightly telegraph to the graceful structure at whose portal we stand, and when we contrast the airy outline of its curves of beauty pend nt between massive towers suggestive of art alone, with the over reaching vault of heaven above and the ever moving flood of waters beneath, the work of omnipotent power, we are irresistibly moved to exclaim, What hath *been* wrought!

Man hath indeed wrought far more than strikes the eye in this daring undertaking, which, by the general judgment of engineers, stands to-day without a rival among the wonders of human skill. It is not the work of any one man or of any one age. It is the result of the study of the experience and of the knowledge of many men in many ages. It is not merely a creation; it is a growth. It stands before us to day as the sum and epitome of human knowledge, as the very heir of the ages; as the latest glory of centuries of patient observation, profound study and accumulated skill, gained, step by step, in the never-ending struggle of man to subdue the forces of nature to his control and use.

In no previous period of the world's history could this Bridge have been built. Within the last hundred years the greater part of the knowledge necessary for its erection has been gained. Chemistry was not born until 1776, the year when political economy was ushered into the world by Adam Smith, and the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed by the Continental Congress, to be maintained at the point of the sword by George Washington. In the same year Watt produced his successful steam engine, and a century has not elapsed since the first specimen of his skill was erected on this continent. The law of gravitation was indeed known a hundred years ago, but the intricate laws of force which now control the domain of industry had not been developed by the study of physical science, and their practical applications have only been effectually accomplished within our own day, and indeed, some of the most important of them during the building of the Bridge. For use in the caissons, the perfecting of the electric light came too late, though happily in season for the illumination of the finished work.

This construction has not only employed every abstract conclusion and formula of mathematics, whether derived from the study of the earth or the heavens, but the whole structure may be said to rest upon mathematical foundation. The great discoveries of chemistry, showing the composition of water, the nature of gases, the properties of metals, the laws and processes of physics, from the strains and pressures of mighty masses to the delicate vibrations of molecules, are all recorded here. Every department of human industry is represented, from the quarrying and cutting of the stones, the mining and smelting of the ores, the conversion of iron into steel by the pneumatic process; to the final shaping of the masses of metal into useful forms and its reduction into wire so as to develop in the highest degree the tensile strength which fits it for the work of suspension. Every tool which the ingenuity of man has invented has somewhere, in some special detail, contributed its share in the accomplishment of the final result.

"Ah! what a wondrous thing it is
To note how many wheels of toil
One word, one thought can set in motion."

But without the most recent discoveries of science, which have enabled steel to be substituted for iron—applications made since the original plans of the Bridge were devised—we should have had a structure fit, indeed, for use, but of such moderate capacity that we could not have justified the claim which we are now able to make, that the cities of New York and Brooklyn have constructed, and to day rejoice in the possession of, the crowning glory of an age memorable for great industrial achievements.

This is not the proper occasion for describing the details of this undertaking. This grateful task will be performed by the engineer in the final report, with which every great work is properly committed to the judgment of posterity. But there are some lessons to be drawn from the hasty considerations I have presented, which may encourage and comfort us as to the destiny of man, and the outcome of human progress.

What message, then, of hope and cheer does this achievement convey to those who would fain believe that love travels hand in hand with light along the rugged pathway of time? Have the discoveries of science, the triumphs of art and the progress of civilization, which have made its construction a possibility and a reality, promoted the welfare of mankind and, raised the great mass of the people to a higher plane of life?

The question of the social changes which the bridge illustrates can best be answered by comparing the compensation of the labor employed in the building of this Bridge with the earnings of labor employed upon works of equal magnitude in ages gone by. The money expended for the work of construction proper on the Bridge, exclusive of land damages and other expenses, such as interest, not entering into actual cost, is nine million ($9,000,000) dollars. This money has been distributed in numberless channels—for quarrying, for mining, for smelting, for fabricating the metals, for shaping the materials and erecting the work, employing every kind and form of human labor. The wages paid at the Bridge itself may be taken as the fair standard of the wages paid for the work done elsewhere. These wages are:

	Average.	
Laborers	$1 75	per day.
Blacksmiths	3 50 to $4 00	per day.
Carpenters	3 00 to 3 50	per day.
Masons and stonecutters	3 50 to 4 00	per day.
Riggers	2 00 to 2 50	per day.
Painters	2 00 to 2 50	per day.

Taking all these kinds of labor into account, the wages paid for work on the Bridge will thus average $2 50 per day.

Now if this work had been done at the time when the Pyramids were built, with the skill, appliances and tools then in use, and if the money available for its execution had been limited to nine million ($9,000,000) dollars, the laborers employed would have received an average of not more than two cents per day in money of the same purchasing power as the coin of the present era! In other words, the effect of the discoveries of new methods, tools and laws of force has been to raise the wages of labor more than an hundred fold in the interval which has elapsed since the Pyramids were built. I shall not weaken the suggestive force of this statement by any comments upon the astounding evidence of progress, beyond the obvious corollary that such a state of civilization as gave birth to the Pyramids would now be the signal for universal bloodshed, revolution and anarchy. I do not underestimate the hardships borne by the labor of the century. They are, indeed, grievous, and to lighten them is, as it should be, the chief concern of statesmanship. But this comparison proves that through forty centuries these hardships have been steadily diminished; that all the achievements of science, all the discoveries of art, all the inventions of genius, all the progress of civilization tend by a higher and immutable law to the steady and certain amelioration of the condition of society. It shows that, notwithstanding the apparent growth of great fortunes, due to an era of unparalleled development, the distribution of the fruits of labor is approaching from age to age to more equitable conditions, and must, at last, reach the plane of absolute justice between man and man.

But this is not the only lesson to be drawn from such a comparison. The Pyramids were built to satisfy the vanities of the living for the dead. In this age of the world such a waste of effort would not be tolerated. To-day the expenditures of communities are directed to useful purposes. Except only in works designed for defence in time of war, the wealth of society is now mainly expended in opening channels of communication for the free play of commerce and the communion of the human race. An analysis of the distribution of the surplus earnings of man after providing food, shelter and raiment shows that they are chiefly absorbed by railways, canals, ships, bridges and telegraphs. In ancient times these objects of expenditure were scarcely known. Our Bridge is one of the most conspicuous examples of this change in the social condition of the world, and of the feeling of men. In the Middle Ages cities walled each other out, and the fetters of prejudice and tyranny held the energies of man in hopeless bondage. To day men and nations seek free intercourse with each other, and the whole force of the intellect and energy of the world is expended in breaking down the barriers established by nature, or created by man, to the solidarity of the human race.

And yet in view of this tendency, the most striking and characteristic feature of the nineteenth century, there still are those who believe and teach that obstruction is the creator of wealth; that the people can be made great and free by the erection of artificial barriers to the beneficent action of commerce, and the unrestricted intercourse of men and nations with each other. If they are right, then this Bridge is a gigantic blunder, and the doctrine which bids us to love our neighbors as ourselves is founded upon a misconception of the Divine purpose.

* * * * *

Concerning the father and son whose genius made the 24th of May a *fete*-day for America, the *World* says:

If the great structure, which is now opened to the public of the two metropolitan cities, has not such a pathetic tale to tell as that cathedral of Cologne which has remained, during the six centuries that have elapsed since its foundations were laid, mute as to the name of the architect, there hangs about its construction not a little of the tragic. The stones of every great work are plentifully besprinkled with blood. It is the price of progress; but it does not often happen that a single structure costs the life of one of its authors and the health of another, and those two father and son.

John Augustus Roebling, the father of the present engineer, who might be said to have merited more than any man of his generation the title of Pontifex Maximus—the Great Bridge-builder—was a native of Muhlhausen, Prussia, by profession an engineer, who came to America in 1831, at the age of twenty-five, and settled near Pittsburg. For some time he worked as an engineer on the local canals, then was engaged in surveying the Pennsylvania Central's route over the Alleghanies. It was to him that modern American bridge building owed its greatest impetus, derived from his introduction of the manufacture of wire ropes and their use in the construction of suspension bridges, the Roebling Works being first established at Pittsburg, then removed to Trenton. The suspension of the Pennsylvania Canal's aqueduct across the Alleghany River in 1845 was the first of the great Roebling structures, and it was speedily followed by the Monongahela Suspension Bridge and the supension aqueducts upon the Delaware & Hudson Canal. A greater work was begun in 1851—that suspension bridge across Niagara river, which may be ranked among the foremost structures of the kind in the world. Great as was its span—821 feet—it was dwarfed by that of Roebling's next bridge—that across the Ohio at Cincinnati, which at a single airy bound leaped 1,057 feet.

But a still greater structure was yet to be planned in that life and restless brain. In February, 1853, John A. Roebling, his wife and son, a lad of fifteen, were detained for several hours while crossing the East River by a floe of ice in which the ferry-boat was entangled, drifting helplessly about in the stream. This gave him the idea of a bridge between New York and its great suburb, which not a few other minds had entertained before him. Though he published a letter on the subject at the time, it was not till more than a decade afterwards—in 1865—that Mr. Roebling occupied himself practically with the idea; then, on the invitation of Mr. Oliver R. Ingersoll, making a series of estimates of the cost of a suspension bridge. Mr. William C. Kingsley took up the scheme at the same time, and it was not long ere the project was under way.

No sooner was the New York Bridge Company formed than Mr. Roebling was employed as chief engineer, his son being retained as his assistant. But he was not fated to finish the great structure he had planned—not even to see it begun.

In July, 1863, while standing on the stringpiece of the pier at Fulton Ferry, engaged in selecting a site for the Brooklyn tower, Mr. Roebling's foot was badly crushed, a ferry-boat entering the slip driving the massive fender against it. The injury might have yielded to prompt scientific treatment, but Mr. Roebling, an ardent believer in hydropathy, insisted when he went to bed on having his foot placed beneath a stream of cold water, where it was allowed to remain till he was chilled, gangrene setting in and then lockjaw, so that a fortnight afterwards—on the 22d of July, 1869—he died, full of honors if not of years.

Washington A. Roebling, the son, was born at Saxonburg, in Butler County, Pa., on the 26th of May, 1837, so that he has not yet completed his forty-sixth year and was only thirty-two when he was called to the supervision of the great enterprise planned by his father in its general features—for it is no secret that so many changes have been made and so many improvements introduced that the completed bridge is something very different from the structure which the elder Roebling had in his mind. Young Roebling was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, from which he was graduated in 1857. He had already given marked evidences of the inheritance of his father's talent and predilection for the profession of engineering, and as soon as he had completed his technical education was set to work upon the Alleghany Suspension Bridge as an assistant. At the breaking out of the war Washington Roebling enlisted in the Sixth New York Artillery as a private. After serving in that capacity for a few months he was assigned to duty on the staff, and had made his mark both as a soldier and as an engineer when, just before the close of the war, he resigned his commission and joined his father at Cincinnati to take part in the completion of the great suspension bridge across the Ohio. Before it was finished the elder Roebling had already taken up the East River Bridge project, and thus almost the entire charge of the work of the superstructure devolved upon his son.

No sooner had it been brought to an end than Washington Roebling set out for Europe to study the important engineering works of the Old World and visit the establishment of Herr Krupp, at Essen, a visit that seems at a later period to have borne fruit when steel was adopted in lieu of iron.

It was in the late winter of 1868-9 that young Roebling returned to America. Five months afterwards the untimely death of his father devolved upon him not only the task of completing the great bridge, of which the plans were only of a most general character, no details having been worked out, but that of administering upon a large and complicated estate and of operating one of the most important industrial establishments in the country.

The mental strain and responsibility resting upon the conductor of such an enterprise as the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge can scarcely be realized by the non-professional reader, while the rapidity with which new processes are devised can best be illustrated by the act of Favre, the contractor for the St. Gothard Tunnel—he also died at his work—when he made a contract at an unprecedentedly short time and low price, knowing that new solutions of existing problems would present themselves to facilitate and cheapen labor.

Not only did Roebling substitute steel wire for iron, which involved the invention of a new splice and a double system of anchor-chains, besides solving the difficult problems of the regulating and devising a score of machines or processes for facilitating the work in the caissons or on the piers, but he made the daring experiment—success in which saved nearly a year's time and an expenditure of half a million dollars or more—of building the foundation of the New York tower upon a cushion of superincumbent sand instead of going down to the bed-rock many feet beneath, an experiment which proved brilliantly successful.

But no less formidable sometimes is the physical strain to which the bridge engineer is exposed. Working in mire and water is sufficiently disagreeable, but every structure where the caisson and the use of compressed air have to be resorted to takes toll of the men employed upon it. While the laborers could work in shifts or take an interval of repose, the engineer, spurred on by anxiety and ambition, denied himself necessary rest, and at last nature revolted.

Early in 1872 Colonel Roebling's health gave way so completely that it was for a while doubted whether he would rally, despite his fine constitution. Long ere it was prudent for him to do so he had returned to the work and was pressing it forward as vigorously as if he were in the enjoyment of perfect health. Before the New Year came round he had been compelled to give up his visits to the bridge, and it was with the conviction that he would not live to see it even approaching completion that he applied himself on his sick-bed to planning, setting down and illustrating every detail of all the work that remained to be done.

For a man rejoicing in the possession of full bodily vigor, this would have been a gigantic task, so that it is not surprising that Colonel Roebling's physicians ordered him abroad to Europe as the sole chance of saving his life. His eyesight he had already sacrificed. In the spring of 1873 he went to Wiesbaden, where he remained for six months. Upon his return to the United States he resided for some time at Trenton, and it was from his bed on the deck of the boat which was conveying him to Brooklyn that he first saw the superstructure of the bridge. From his residence at No. 110 Columbia Heights he has directed the work during the whole period since his return to Brooklyn. He has not visited the office of the bridge company for many years, and but once since since the work was completed has he set foot upon it, then only walking to the Sands street terminus.

The caisson disease with which he is afflicted is always a curious one, and its manifestations in Colonel Roebling's case have been most peculiar. His intellect is wholly unimpaired and his interest and pride in his work are unabated. He has full control of his body and can move about his room and house freely, but he is unequal to prolonged conversation—to listening as to speaking—the effect of over exertion in such a direction being complete prostration. He has found relaxation from his labors and the tedium of confinement to the house in the study of mineralogy, having been compelled through physical weakness to give up his much-loved and deftly handled violin. When last fall public attention was directed to the long delays and greatly increased expenditures which had characterized the construction of the bridge, it was attempted to secure the removal of Colonel Roebling from the office of Chief Engineer. A motion to this effect was, however, defeated in the Board of Trustees, it being felt that to retire him just as the enterprise was approaching completion would be a cruel wrong. "Mr. Roebling," said President Henry C. Murphy, who was himself to pass away ere he beheld the completion of the work in which he had so long been a co-laborer, "Mr. Roebling lost his health while in the service of the company, and it does not seem right to give to another the honor which he has earned."

With the East River Bridge his name will ever be associated as intimately as that of Wren with St Paul's Cathedral.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, May 24, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Having business which would bring me here in a few days, I resolved to take time by the forelock and attend the opening of the greatest achievement of engineering skill that has yet astonished the world. For such it is by universal consent of all who have seen it in its virtually finished condition to-day. I have seen most of the great finished bridges of the world, its cathedrals, its pyramids, its tunnels and ruined temples, and yet I hesitate not to say, of them all, that they pale before this last daring undertaking of man's, as the mud hut of the Hottentot dwindles in comparison by the side of that massive monument of regal splendor erected at Versailles to gratify the vanity of "Louis le Grand."

The stereotyped "words are inadequate to express, &c.," is literally true of this modern marvel. It must be seen to be appreciated; and let no one come to New York without walking over Brooklyn Bridge.

For one, I would far rather have it for my monument than the senseless pile of granite known as Cheops, the Colloseum or the dome of St. Peter. Utility, durability, daring and devotion to an idea mark every foot of the colossal work. Well may the poor invalid, who has not yet attained the meridian of life, but who, assisted by his devoted and gifted wife, has in his sick chamber eliminated the difficulties of the undertaking almost from its inception, be pardoned if he was the proudest man in the world to-day, when he sat at his window with telescope in hand and saw the teeming thousands illustrating the good that he has done. His was the brain work! The little leaden lines on paper constituted the frame work on which were spun those massy cables and herculean turrets. Great and God-like is genius; especially self-nurtured genius, such as built this bridge, and by such magic necromancy has to all intents and purposes virtually turned two of the greatest cities of the world into one.

A distinguished friend stopped me midway the span and asked if it was worth a trip from North Carolina. The reply was yes, and one around the world.

Pardon the rhapsodies of youth or the spontaneous outgush of enthusiasm, (ascribe it to either) and I'll finish off with matter of fact. In all of my life I have never seen as many human beings in one day. By calculation (not by actual count) of more than one old soldier at least half a million crowded the line of march from the 5th Avenue Hotel to the City Hall. Every square foot of side-walk, windows and balconies was instinct with animal life. I was told by some who came along with the 7th Regiment that the same was the case for squares and squares above the first named place.

Fifteen years ago at the Seymour-Blair convention one who now occupies a prominent seat in the Senate and played a conspicuous part in the war, remarked in my hearing that after beholding the evidences of such unmeasured wealth and resources, and seeing such countless multitudes of men, so far from being longer surprised at the failure of our attempt at independence, he was dumbfounded to know how the South held out as long as it did. Whilst not concurring in the sentiment, I am nevertheless fain to admit that if he had been on hand to-day, there had been more cause for his astonishment. If the South had only had such a reserve to draw on, what a different issue the war would have had!

Singular to say that in that mighty mass of animated life, I haven't seen a single drunken man to-day.

For brief description. There is an elevated foot way in the centre of the bridge. On either side of this a railroad track. Beyond these, two roads for carriages or road wagons. A city paper yesterday said that the railroad alone could transport 80,000 passengers across in an hour. From high water mark to the bridge-level is 135 feet, and about the same height thence to the top of the towers over which the cables (15 inches in diameter) are stretched. The view from this giddy height is, to use Dominie Sampson's expression, simply *Prodigious*. But enough, as otherwise some of your Fayetteville readers of a piscatorial turn might be intimating *Fish* to me on my return. Tell all such incredulous Thomases to come and judge for themselves. Bridge or no bridge, free or toll, I like old Fayetteville better.

W. J. G.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL,

The Drought—The Statesman's Point d'Appui—His Misdirected Ululation—The New Trunk Line.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, May 28, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—There has been as little news as rain the past week, and people are hungering and thirsting after both. We have had clouds, promising clouds, which were freighted with all sorts of wonders but brought little water and less gossip to revive the souls of people.

Of politics there is nothing except municipal politics, and that is not news, but is now the property of the law courts. No new candidates for governor have been discovered, and those recognized by the public have been given a quiet rest.

The college and school commencements will be epidemic this week, and a great number of aspiring men will be heard from. These occasions have become, to a certain extent, a sort of exercise ground for candidates for public favor on which they can disport themselves for their own improvement and for the delight of those most interested in them. The school and college boys are used as material upon which to experiment. The rest of the audiences and the long suffering reading public are the direct objects to be affected.

About the time strawberries and green peas are in season one of the most common burdens of the annual jeremiads of these summer orators, in aid it would seem, of the ill-informed journals of the State, is the lament over the State's supposed losses by emigration. Haven't we all, editors, orators and correspondents played Rachel's part long enough? When we are asking other folk in is it worth while to tell them that those to the manner born want to be persuaded to stay in the land we advertise? Especially when it is not true. I clip from a State newspaper to-day the following paragraph contained in an address last week by one of the most agreeable speakers of the State to the people of one of the most prosperous counties:

"North Carolina claims the love and allegiance of all her sons, her crown of sovereignty is brighter than any of her sister states, she offers to all her children equal opportunities in the race of life.

"It is the duty of our young men to remain in the state and contribute of their muscle, brain and money to its advancement and development.

"More men have emigrated from North Carolina, than are now in it. Instead of remaining at home and developing the resources of their own State, with their brain, muscle, money and energy, they have gone elsewhere and contributed to the growth of other communities and states at the expense of their own."

"More men have emigrated from North Carolina than are now in it"! This is a bold and reckless assertion. I do not believe that the figures can be had to prove anything like it. Certain it is, that the census figures will not substantiate any such statement. If the non-resident native North Carolinians reported by the enumerators at each census are added together to make this sum total, the error is patent because the same factors are used over and over as many time as decades will go into the extremest spans of life to produce it. The only solution of the question that is at all satisfactory, is to take the populations of the original thirteen states as they stand in the tenth census and to compare their resident and non-resident natives now living in the Union. From the table given below it will be seen that our people stay at home better than any of the people of the old thirteen States, and even better than the people of the two new Western States of Tennessee and Kentucky.

1880.

State.	Native born in U. S.	Living in State.	Non-resident.	1 person in — has left State.
Connecticut,	538,832	398,211	140,621	3 8 10
Delaware.	155,517	110,643	44,874	3 4-10
Georgia,	1,719,068	1,395,214	323,854	5 3-10
Maryland,	958,141	762,641	195,500	4 8-10
Mas'achus'ts,	1,356,295	1,088,565	267,730	5
N. H'pshire,	371,262	242,757	128,505	2 8-10
New Jersey,	906,205	725,614	180,591	5
New York,	4,753,547	3,556,394	1,197,153	3 1-10
N. Carolina,	1,638,058	1,344,553	293,505	5 6 10
Pen'sylv'nia,	4,184,180	3,385,693	798,487	5 2-10
R. Island,	201,722	152,487	49,235	4
S. Carolina,	1,183,311	952,395	230,916	5 1 16
Virginia,	2,118,460	1,435,124	683,336	3 1-10
Tennessee,	1,787,504	1,313,552	473,952	3 7-10
Kentucky,	1,856,310	1,402,112	454,198	4

There was a time when the emigration from the middle part of the State to the West—to Indiana, particularly—was very great. The cause of this was the antipathy of the Quakers to slavery and their desire to leave a section that they feared would be the theatre of the war then impending between North and South. Immediately after the war a new impetus was given to this tide by the unsettled condition of affairs in the South. These causes have ceased, and the emigration is now only normal. No doubt, similar causes have operated in the other States to produce the same results, but there has been a uniform condition common to all the States under consideration in regard to emigration from them.

It is hoped that this ululation will cease. It can do no good. It is inculcating false ideas, and propagating a disposition to depreciate our own State, and it is an aspersion on our people to say that a State furnished forth with the widest range of materials and industries has insufficient attractions for young and old if they will avail themselves of them.

There was a considerable blaze last Sunday night in the heart of the town, where immense structures of pine planks called stables are built for the double purpose of burning up horses and the town, if the wind is right. At least this seems to be the result of such tinder-box privileges. Mel. Nobles, a worthy colored livery-stable man, lost 13 horses, his stables, forage, carriages, etc., representing to him a loss of $5,000. The stench of the charred flesh, rotted manure and scorched acid phosphates was bad enough all Monday and to-day.

Crop reports are uniform in accounts of cold weather and drought.

Work has begun *off the Virginia & Carolina R. R.*, from Richmond to Ridgway on the Raleigh & Gaston R. R., near the Roanoke River, coming south. This line will be built shortly, and it will shorten the time to New York about 5 hours, and put Raleigh on a through trunk line.

Col. Andrews and Col. W. E. Anderson go to Salisbury this evening to attend a meeting of the W. N. C. R. R. Directory. It is whispered that very important matters are to be considered. Whether Mr. Gould has any hand in the pie or not remains to be seen. It is supposed that he has abandoned the purchase of the Norfolk & Western R. R., and if this is so probably he might want the Western R. R.

Miss Sarah Green of your city is visiting friends here, as are Miss Leak of Wadesboro and Miss Fries of Salem. They are returning from the marriage of Mr. Alf W. Haywood to Miss Daisy Holt, daughter of Col. Thos. Holt of Haw River. Very few young couples have ever started life under happier auspices, or with more hearty good wishes from more friends. I couldn't find a pleasanter ending to my letter, so I end it here.

P. M. W.

JONESBORO HIGH SCHOOL.

Large Attendance at the Closing Exercises—Mr. Renn's Sermon—Mr. Rose's Address—And the Concert.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—The closing exercises of this flourishing school took place, as previously announced in your columns, on the 24th of May. The morning of that day opened brilliant and pleasant, and promised a pleasant and enjoyable occasion. At an early hour the crowd began to gather and wend their way towards the large and commodious buildings belonging to the school.

The excursion train of the Hay Street Sunday School of Fayetteville brought about four hundred persons who filled our streets and groves with a happy, joyful throng. Many of the citizens of Fayetteville availed themselves of the opportunity the excursion presented to attend the closing exercises, and especially to hear the Annual Literary Address delivered by their townsman, Hon. G. M. Rose.

At the chapel, the morning exercises commenced with an appropriate voluntary by the choir. The opening prayer was made by Rev. W. S. Lacy. The Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. J. J. Renn, of the N. C. Conference. His subject was man's position in the Universe. He showed in a clear and concise manner that the world had been created for man, who was made a little lower than the angels; that it underwent a long preparatory stage to prepare it for man's habitation, and to store up materials of all kinds for his support and comfort. Dominion over the material world was given to him—the world of animals and plants was made subject to his convenience and control. He was also endowed with intellectual faculties that enabled him to sway and make subject to his will the forces and materials of nature. But higher, still, was his destiny; for the Creator, through His Son, made him the recipient of his highest gifts, in the kingdoms of grace and glory. All things were made subject to his necessities, and he was elevated above principalities and powers. The speaker, in eloquent and glowing periods, developed his interesting subject to the apprehension and consciences of the large and attentive audience. He closed with a striking and appropriate peroration. The closing prayer was made by Rev. J. E. Cuninggim, P. E. of the Fayetteville District.

After an intermission for dinner, and the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, the Literary Address was delivered by Hon. Geo. M. Rose, of Fayetteville. The large chapel of the High School was packed with an intelligent, cultivated audience. On the rostrum were a number of leading gentlemen from the surrounding country, from Fayetteville, Carthage, and other places. We observed as present, Rev. J. R. Brooks, Rev. W. S. Lacy, Rev. J. A. Cuninggim, K. H. Worthy, Esq., W. E. Marchison, Esq., J. A. Worthy, N. M. Dunlap, Gaston Thompson, Mr. Shaw, of Fayetteville, Prof. J. E. Kelly, Prof. W. E. Linebaugh, and many others.

After a suitable introduction by Prof. W. C. Doub, Mr. Rose proceeded to the delivery of one of the most forcible, most appropriate and pointed addresses it has ever been our good fortune to hear. His subject was the enforcement of the truth that no success could be attained short of patient, long-continued, enduring work. Genius is fitful and may run well for a time, but it soon vanishes in the meteor blaze of its own brilliance. Plodding mediocrity was far more certain to win the race for wealth, honor or position. He contrasted in apt phrase the times of our fathers and the present, the days when Washington lived and led his country to independence and established government, and the days now passing. Washington never saw a steamboat, or railroad, or telegraph, or telephone, or sewing machine, or reaper and mower. Those days events moved on slowly and evenly. At present invention presses upon discovery, and discovery upon invention, until the world of to-day has moved far beyond the world our fathers knew. But however rapid were the changing scenes, everywhere were grand openings for the educated of both sexes, and success was in the grasp of all that would work for it. The address was unusually full of striking figures, bold imagery and happy hits, and did great credit to the head and heart of the speaker. The friends of the distinguished speaker were more than delighted at his elegant periods, his flowing language, his impressive delivery. The address was received throughout, and especially at its close, by prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.

At night, again was the house packed to its utmost capacity, the windows and the yard filled with eager listeners to the Music, Declamation, Recitations, Dialogues, &c., of the young ladies and gentlemen of the High School.

Its friends claim that all the exercises were well planned, and most successfully carried out; and predict increased success in the future to this school above any it has ever enjoyed.

Programme of Concert Exercises of Jonesboro High School, May 24th, 1883.

Salutatory—Mr. Benj. W. Burt.

Music—(Trio)—Return of Spring: Miss Anna Barnes, Miss Laura Doub, Mrs. Doub.

Recitation—Pure Air: Master Eddie F. Rollins.

Recitation—Going to Bed: Miss Annie C. Dalrymple.

Dialogue—A Sweet Revenge: Masters Troy Sessoms, John K. Sessoms, Daniel R. Barnes, John J. Avent.

Music—Song—Sandy is My Lad: Miss Agnes D. Doub.

Recitation—Ask Mother: Miss Nannie H. Campbell.

Recitation—A Little Boy's Troubles: Master James A. McIver.

Recitation—Our Parents: Miss Ella Dora Freeman.

Music—(Trio)—The Three Graces: Miss Fannie H. Avent, Miss Minnie D. Sloan, Mrs. Doub.

Recitation—Act the Truth: Master James B. McNatt.

Recitation—The Three Pilgrims: Miss Minnie M. Robertson.

Recitation—Make your Mark: Master Worthy McDonald.

Music—Duett—Dolce Concento: Miss Laura G. Doub, Mrs. Doub.

Recitation—Dropped Dead at Her Work: Miss Ora. L. Marks.

Recitation—Mind the

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BED SPRINGS.
S. SHEETZ & SON—Undertakers.
S. SHEETZ & SON—Furniture, Sash, &c.
TAYLOR MFG. CO—Our Patent Saw Mill.
FRANK W. THORNTON—The Coraline Corset.
A. M. CAMPBELL—To Contractors and Builders.

ABOUT TOWN.

STREET-CLEANING.—Mr. Campbell, the town marshal, is again at work on the streets with the new cleaner, and is doing good service.

IN DEMAND.—Building materials are all in demand here now, and we learn that Messrs. Newton & Poe are unable to supply all the calls upon them for brick.

SEASONABLE.—We were visited by grateful showers on yesterday, which, while they did not furnish anything like the amount of rain needed, were very refreshing and beneficial to the parched and suffering vegetation.

Mr. R. P. Pell, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of North Carolina, has been visiting Fayetteville within the past few days. He has manifested much interest in the condition and progress of the Graded School, attending several of its daily sessions, and examining some of the advanced classes in Latin, etc.

NEW HEARSE.—Read the advertisement of Messrs. S. Sheetz & Son. They have just received a new and handsome hearse, which, in connection with the undertaking line of their business, renders them better prepared than ever to perform with satisfaction the melancholy service incident to the interment of the dead.

FISH HATCHERY.—Mr. W. J. Hollingsworth, who has been with the State Fish Department at Avoca and more recently at Weldon, returned home the other day, bringing some fine specimens of the rock *ora* and young fish, showing their appearance just after hatching and when one or two days old. We hope we may soon see some substantial and beneficial results from the labors of the Fish Department in North Carolina.

LONG-RANGE GUNS.—The other day, while the LaFayette Light Infantry were target practicing, a minnie ball whizzed by the head of Mr. J. K. Kyle, at work in his field three-quarters of a mile away. He was too far distant to distinguish the report of the gun, but the old familiar "zip" could not be mistaken—he has heard it too often. These guns shoot, as the children say, "clean out of sight;" and the only way to discharge one safely is to bang away into the ground, calling out for the people on the other side to look out down below.

THE BETHEL ANNIVERSARY.—Many of the members of the two companies, F and H, which formed part of the 1st N. C. Regiment at Yorktown, and participated in the Battle of Bethel, will celebrate the 22nd anniversary of that memorable occasion on Monday, the 11th of June (the 10th coming on Sunday), by a little excursion up the railroad, returning the next morning, in which they will *enjoy* themselves in old-fashioned style, with "good feed, duly defended," a talk over old times, and a health to those that have gone before.

THE FESTIVAL.—The entertainment in Fayetteville Hall last Friday evening, for the benefit of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Co., was very successful. The company was present in full uniform, and the artistic effect of the hall, its walls draped with flags and decked with pictures, evergreens and flowers, was very pleasing. The tables were laden with delicacies and viands of every description, the ladies were charming and attentive to the guests, and the great crowd in attendance seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves.

The receipts of the evening were very large, the net proceeds amounting to about $200.

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.—A very serious and fatal disease is prevailing among the horses in this town and county which is sorely puzzling the veterinary surgeons. It has somewhat the character of pneumonia, the horse being afflicted with a cough, while his limbs become cold and he entirely loses his appetite.

Mr. Ransom Burns has lost two fine horses, worth at least $150 each, Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Jr., a very valuable animal, and Mr. Fisher one; while Drs. Lilly and McNeill have each a sick horse, and Messrs. Gaster & Harrington have had several down. The cause of the disease is not known.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Alvis Avant.

B—J. H. Bolton; John Barnes; Miss Hannah P. Byrd.

C—Miss Sue Council; Miss Henrietta Carver.

D—Munroe Dobbin.

G—D. I. Gleeson.

H—D. F. Harvel; Jas. Hall; Miss Fannie Heden.

L—Rich'd C. Lindsay.

M—Miss Sarah Monroe; Mrs. Ann May; Mrs. E. McSween; Mrs. Louisa McNeill; Frank McDaniel; W. O. McSwain.

P—Mrs Josephine Price; J. H. Parten.

S—Kelly Sessoms.

T—Mrs. Crissie Townsend.

W—C. P. Woodcock.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.—An article from the Wilmington *Star*, in another column, gives a hopeful view of the speedy contruction of a branch road from Wilson, on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., to Florence, S. C. The completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. may be regarded as almost an assured fact; and, if the projectors of the Fayetteville & Winston Railroad continue to display the energy and earnestness with which they have commenced their work, the day is coming when Fayetteville will be a railway centre of importance, and the often uttered reproach that she had "sinned away her day of grace" will be lost in the brightness of her prosperity. "Sinned away her day of grace!" But how? Not in the fulness of arrogance or pride, but from the generosity of her people, who, rich and prosperous themselves, hailed with pleasure the good fortune of their neighbors, and, through the influence, ability and eloquence of their legislators and public leaders, were ever the friends of a liberal system of State internal improvement. Thus our people "sinned away their day of grace," until the crowning act of atonement came for their generosity and fidelity in another cause, and they bowed their heads to the storm of war's expiring fury, and found themselves stranded amid the wrecks of their ruined fortunes.

But this was not to last forever; and in this centennial year of the existence of Fayetteville as an incorporate town, the clouds are lifting, the skies are brightening, and our hearts are full of hope as we feel that the century honors destined for the town so dear to us will be brighter than any it enjoyed in the heyday of youth.

Only here and there can be found a rotting plank on all the grand system of plank-roads which was once our pride and boast, and trade will never be again as it was in the past; but it is among the growing probabilities of the near future that the once barefoot boy, who followed his father's wagon with its quaint canvas top and jingling bells over the red hills of the west down into Fayetteville—to him an El Dorado of wealth and magnificence—will take the train along the spurs of the Blue Ridge and be whirled again into the old town, to barter and traffic with the sons and sons' sons of the old merchants who now lie resting from their labors where Cross Creek ripples by with gentle murmuring, and a ray of light falls now and then through the gathering shadows on their headstones, and the flowers spring forth and blossom on the sod that covers them.

We are not without a reason for the faith that is within us. Everything—enhancement in the value of real estate, improvement of property and increase of business—goes to prove that an era of thrift and good fortune is before us.

NORTH CAROLINA "REBELS" AT ARLINGTON.—Shocked at the statement copied in the last issue of the OBSERVER from the Charlotte *Journal*, the President of the Ladies' Memorial Association requests us to state that a meeting to consider this matter will be held at the Seminary at 5 P. M. to-morrow, (Friday.)

A Washington letter to the Baltimore *Sun* Monday says: "The Southern Memorial Association held a meeting Friday at the Board of Trade rooms and appropriated all its funds to aid the Memorial Association of North Carolina to remove to that State the bodies of the North Carolina Confederates now buried at Arlington."

It is not becoming that others should do this work for us. It is enough that they have so promptly begun it. The reproach of neglect must be speedily removed, and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

Resolutions.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously passed by the Methodist Sunday School in Fayetteville, N. C., May 27:

WHEREAS: It is always our duty to thank our Heavenly Father for all our pleasures and for His daily care of us, it is our especial duty to recognize His providential care over us during our annual picnic and excursion the past week. We always deem it becoming in us to thank our friends for courtesies, care and labor for our enjoyment; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Hay Street Methodist Sabbath School, that our thanks are hereby returned.

First. To the Jonesboro Methodist Sabbath School, through their Committee, N. M. Watson, Geo. S. Cole, R. Barnes, Rev J. D. Arnold and W. A. Sloan, who so kindly prepared our tables, picnic grounds, &c.

Second. To the Jonesboro Baptist Church for the use of their church building.

Third. To the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company for the liberal terms on which they furnished us transportation, and especially to their employes, Engineer Clark and Captain Monaghan, for their care and courtesy during the day.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished our friends as named above, and the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *Gleaner* be requested to publish the same.

Resolution of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company held May 28th, 1883, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Company tenders its thanks to the Ladies of Fayetteville for their practical construction of the ancient motto of the Company, as rendered on the evening of the 25th inst.

JNO. B. BROADFOOT,
E. L. PEMBERTON, JR.,
J. L. PRIOR,
W. F. CAMPBELL,
B. R. HUSKE,
Committee.

We understand that Maj. Chas. M. Stedman and Mrs. Stedman will sail for Europe early in July. They will be absent about three months and will travel extensively through the British Islands and on the Continent during that time.—*Wil. Review.*

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending May 24:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	38,280	13,510
Total receipts to date,	5,775,472	4,506,807
Exports for the week,	41,524	24,156
Total exports to date,	4,308,141	3,183,975
Stock at all U. S. ports,	537,205	471,043
Stock at all interior towns,	56,411	57,646
Stock at Liverpool,	951,000	980,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	136,000	130,000

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,805,156 bales, of which 2,008,956 are American, against 2,563,064 and 1,535,456, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns, 23,737; receipts from the plantations, 30,233; crop in sight, 6,777,702.

Following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 808,288 bales; Mobile, 368,366; Charleston, 563,928; Norfolk, 778,406; New York, 149,895; Providence, 12,522; West Point, 215,142; Port Royal, 19,339; City Point, 4,464; New Orleans, 1,619,897; Savannah, 800,656; Wilmington, 128,245; Baltimore, 70,320; Boston, 180,672; Philadelphia, 88,859; Brunswick, 5,508; Pensacola, 4,450; Indianola, 15,894. Total, 5,775,472.

THE WILSON AND FLORENCE SHORT CUT.—A meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was held yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted, calling for a special meeting of the stockholders of the company, in this city, on Thursday, the 21st day of June next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the location and building of the proposed connection or branch between the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., at some point near Wilson, and Florence, S. C., on the W., C. & A. R. R. We understand that there is little doubt that the road will be built, and work is expected to be commenced on it as soon as possible after the meeting.—*Wil. Star, 23rd.*

WELL SAID.—A right pretty, pathetic and patriotic sight was that meeting of the Twenty-eighth New York and Fifth Virginia regiments at Niagara Falls. Shame on the papers which applaud it to-day and next year will be lending all their energies to kindle anew the fires of sectionalism.—*New York World.*

EVERY BOTTLE OF SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge is guaranteed to give satisfaction if used according to directions.

MARRIED.

McDANIEL—STEPHENS—In Cedar Creek Township, May 17th, 1883, by N. C. Thagard, Esq., Mr. S. L. McDANIEL, of Beaver Dam Township, to Miss SARAH STEPHENS, of Cedar Creek Township—all of Cumberland county.

PHILLIPS—BREWER—At the Methodist Church at Beaver Creek, on the 24th of May, 1883, by Rev. F. L. Townsend, Mr. A. P. PHILLIPS to Miss MARY D. BREWER.

DIED.

Mr. DANIEL DARROCH at Cumberland county, N. C., was born July 8th, 1809, and died December 7th, 1882. He was a worthy Scotchman, and for two years was a Commissioner in this county.

J. P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Glittering Attraction of $150,000 Open to All.

For the next three or four weeks wars, politics, speculations, railroad, grain, oil, real estate speculations, all give way in magnitude to the fact that some one will send ten dollars to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and draw in the June 12th (Tuesday) Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery the golden prize of $150,000, enough to make any man sneeze three times and open his eyes.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12@13	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11½@12	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	2@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.20@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21½
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	80@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	30@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1 05@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 29—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.25 for Strained and $1.30 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations, an advance of 5 cents on last reports. Small sales early in the day at $1.75.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

THE CORALINE CORSET.

THIS Corset is boned with a new substance called Coraline, which is vastly superior to horn or whalebone. It cannot break, but will in every instance outlast the Corset. It is more pliable than whalebone, and so adapts itself more readily to the movements of the body. It is not affected by cold, heat or moisture, and is

Comfortable and Healthful.

The side steels can be removed without injury to the Corset in case they are not desired.

Sole Agent for the sale of these celebrated goods in Fayetteville.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
May 31, 1883 1t

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Sash, Blinds and Doors.
S. SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

I Am Still

HERE to put in those nice SPRINGS for your beds, so that you will "rest easy", and cool for summer. Refer you to the Overbaugh House, and others in the city.
Can be seen at Mr. G. W. Hockaday's, Green St. Manufactured in the city.
S. C. WINDLEY.
May 31, 1883. 1t

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

J. M. BEASLEY
HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.
CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.
SOLID SILVER WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.
CLOCKS.
One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.
CUTLERY.
Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.
Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.
J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Undertakers in all its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new
HEARSE,
purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.
The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

To Contractors & Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C., for building a Cotton Factory 40x91 feet, two stories high, with a Tower at the end of said building 12x12 feet, same height. Also, a Picker House 25x30 feet, two stories high. The buildings are to be of brick with stone foundations. Truss roofs to be covered with tin. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of said Company in Fayetteville, N. C. Stone for foundations now on the ground.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
A. G. BRADY, Treas'r.
May 31, 1883. 17-3t
News and Observer and Wilmington *Star* copy 3 times and send bill to this office.

Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

HAVING
THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of
Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,
I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.
Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 24.1883. 16tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee to ascertain the indebtedness of Cumberland County, respectfully ask all holders of Bonds, Coupons and Script past due to present the same or a memorandum thereof to some one of the Committee, on or before the 15th of June. All claims not so presented will take the chance of being placed at the foot of the list to be paid.
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
A. A. McCASKILL,
A. H. SLOCOMB,
D. G. MacRAE,
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Committee.
May 24, 1883. 16-15J

Over 35,000
STONEWALL PLOWS sold. Not all by A. S. HUSKE & CO., but their proportionate share. If you need one or a Scraper, we have just received a small lot and still two lots more to arrive.
STEEL PLOWS,
Such as Dixon and Magnolia Sweeps, Bull Tongues, Half-Turn Shovels, Scooters, &c., at
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
May 24, 1883 16tf

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades. A. E. RANKIN & CO.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

Druggists' Sundries, etc.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, very best brand; a nice assortment of HAIR BRUSHES and DRESSING COMBS; LUBIN'S and LUNDBORG'S EXTRACTS; CLOTH and SHOE BRUSHES; TOILET SOAPS; pure, concentrated EXTRACTS of LEMON and VANILLA of my own manufacture; Fragrant and Lasting COLOGNE WATER.
Taking a special interest in Pharmacy proper, I will endeavor to dispense reliable preparations, and will be on hand, in season and out of season, to compound prescriptions with care and accuracy.
H. R. HORNE.
May 17, 1883 15-1m

Important Sale.

AS Commissioner appointed by the Court, and in pursuance of a certain decree made in the case of H. B. Butler wife, and others, *ex parte*, the undersigned will, on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1883, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, that valuable lot of land with brick store house thereon, No. 47, on the north side of Person street, in said town, now occupied by R. H. Tomlinson & Co. and one door next below and adjoining the store occupied by Geo. A. Thomson, Esq. This property is to be sold for the purpose of a division among the heirs at law of the late Murdoch McKinnon, under a decree of Court and the title is unquestioned. Possession given the first day of November next. It is fully insured, the policy being paid up to the first day of January next. A rare opportunity is offered for investment. Terms cash.
THOMAS H. SUTTON,
Commissioner.
May 9, 1883. 15-4t

Office of Sup't of Board of Health,
FAYETTEVILLE, May 9, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Law abating nuisances will have to be enforced against all persons residing in the District of Fayetteville who neglect to properly cleanse their premises by the last day of May.
This notice gives ample time, and the well-being of every individual living in town demands that this sanitary work be attended to *before the Summer begins.*
W. C. McDUFFIE,
15-3t] Sup't of Health.

PAINTING.

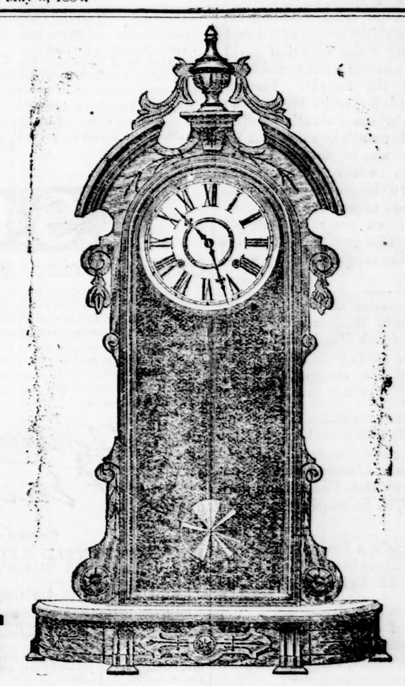
MISS LIZZIE MALLETT is prepared to take pupils (ladies and children) in
PAINTING AND DECORATIVE ART
in all their branches. Having enjoyed a thorough course of study and practice in painting, she hopes to give satisfaction. Pupils received either in class or separately. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply at her residence, corner Maiden Lane and Burgess street.
May 10, 1883. 14-1m

HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
IS
WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!
Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers,
Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;
BUT
GEO. A. THOMSON,
with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl,
can sooth the savage howl.
KNOW ONE AND ALL
that any thing to be had in a
FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply and Provision Store,
IS KEPT AT
HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! Stieff PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
Square and Upright, for Cash or on Time.
ORGANS.
Organs from $40 to $200 on easy monthly payments.
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1883. 15tf

May Has Come at Last!
And with its blooming of flowers a blossoming forth a profusion of
Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks, Satins and Gauzes.
Lilies of the Valley, Crushed Strawberry, Shrimp, Violet Wreaths, Pond Lilies and Apple Blossoms, and all those pretty little things that go together to make women so bewitchingly lovely.
For particulars, leading styles, colors, &c., see our New Spring Catalogue for 1883.
If you wish to see the best stock of
Millinery, Fancy Goods, Neckwear, &c.,
in the State, from the cheapest to the finest call early and often. We take great pleasure in showing goods to those who can appreciate pretty things. NEW GOODS TRI-WEEKLY.
150 LACE STRAW HATS and BONNETS from 50 cents up.
Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, May 3, 1883. 13tf

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.



Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get
WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.

WATCHES AT PRIOR'S.

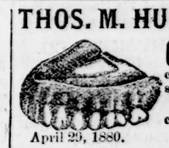
Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warranted at PRIOR'S.
COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR
Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE.
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

FANCY CANDY,
CAKES AND CRACKERS,
&c. &c. &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

JUST RECEIVED.
ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

MAIL MATTER HELD FOR POSTAGE.—The Postmaster General has issued an order, to take effect on the first of July next, with respect to what is known as "held for postage" matter. The order provides that "whenever any letter prepaid at less than one full rate of postage, or any parcel of third or fourth class matter not fully prepaid, and being otherwise mailable, is deposited at a post office of the first, second or third class, and consigned to any post-office within the United States, it shall be the duty of the postmaster to send to the addressee an official postal card containing a notice of the detention and a request to remit the proper amount of postage to enable the letter or parcel to be forwarded to its destination.

"This proviso applies only to matter that does not bear the card or address of the sender. Such card matter should be returned immediately to the party mailing it, as prescribed by existing regulations."

The law requires that letters prepaid at less than one full rate, and third and fourth class matter not fully prepaid, shall be sent to the dead-letter office; but under this order, where the sender is not known, the addressee is to be given an opportunity of paying the deficient postage, and of receiving the matter direct from the mailing office. This plan has been tried for nearly a year past at the letter carrier offices with most satisfactory results, the statistics showing that more than 80 per cent. of the addressees notified have responded with the postage. The success of the experiment has induced the Postmaster General to extend the system to all the presidential offices.

A HINT TO ASPIRING STATESMEN.—Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he attempted it, failed, and gave it up confused and abashed. In framing the constitution of the United States, the labor was entirely performed in a committee of the whole, of which Washington was chairman; he made two speeches during the convention, however, and was acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his great popularity, and the thirty words of his first speech, pronouncing it the best that could be united upon, the constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability is almost without parallel, said that his greatest difficulty was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and experience when commander-in-chief of an army in Italy, he said by reserve. The greatness of man is not measured by the length of his speeches and their number.

The paint, upholstery and cabinet shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, situated on Hackensack Meadows, between New York and Newark, were burned Friday 19th. Loss, $412,000; no insurance. Nearly five hundred employes are thrown out of work.

Horace Heffren, who was brought into prominence during the war as the alleged leader of the Sons of Liberty," and was imprisoned therefor by the Federal authorities, died May 20, at Salem, Indiana, aged 50.

Mr. J. M. Samuels, a Kentuckian, bears the title of the "Strawberry King." He has a hundred and forty acre patch in Tennessee.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been appointed successor of Lord Lorne as Governor-General of Canada, and has accepted.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan is the earliest and only surviving commander of the Army of the Potomac.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken daily as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic for chills and fever, as well as dyspepsia and nervous affections. Hostetters Bitters is the specific you need.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are now offered for sale at low prices until the 15th of June; after that date prices will be advanced. Quite a number of lots have already been sold. For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Mr. G. W. Lawrence, who is my Agent to sell lots and draw deeds for the same. The location of the various streets and public squares will be pointed out by Mr. West at the Springs.
J. W. LANCASHIRE.
May 17, 1883 15tm

H. H. H. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Have the nicest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

Horse and Mule Collars,

Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.,
Iron of all kinds, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

If You Don't

always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ROSE & LEAK

Have received since their last advertisement,

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

India Lawns, White Linens;
Pacific Lawns, Linen Lap Robes,
Heavy Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans;
Spun Thread;
Lonsdal Cambric, Bleached Shirtings;
Pretty Ginghams, Tooth Brushes;
Hooks and Eyes;
A large lot of
Trunks, Satchels, &c.
A full line of
Miles' Slippers,
NEWPORT TIES AND GENTLEMEN'S LOW-QUARTER SHOES.
Also, additions to their stocks of
New Style Straw Hats
AND
Summer Ready Made Clothing.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
May 17, 1883. 15tf

Just received another lot of those
Fine New Style Buggy Harness,
AS CHEAP AS EVER.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

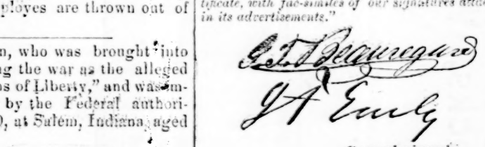
CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.
Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A CARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

L. S. L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

157 Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 1883,
Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia,

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	400	40,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	20	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500

2,379 Prizes, amounting to $522,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For information apply to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
May 24, 1883. 16-3t

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

We have added largely to our stock of
Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.
Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,
is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of
Irish Potatoes
for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF
Heavy Groceries
for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,
$6,000
of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Buhrs 1774 ..... ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

PRUNES,
DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS,
RAISINS, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

WE TAKE

THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete
STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER
Dress Goods,
embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.
Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is unsurpassed in
LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, etc.
We have this day received invoice—direct importation—of the choicest patterns of
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY ELSON.
April 12, 1883. 10tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

If You Want
BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES
or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay Street.
May 3, 1883. 13tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville (Tenn.) Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.
Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.
12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.
If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by
E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

Collars, Bridles,
Saddles, Hames,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Steamer Ware, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

NEW GOODS
AT
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Ask for

We offer to merchants by the dozen
Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
as low as ANY MARKET.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

STONEWALL PLOWS.

BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ROYSTER'S CANDY.
FRESH AND SWEET,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.
GARRETT & MYROVER,
PRACTICAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.
April 9, 1883. 9-6m

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.
Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR
Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.
All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.
Also, Agent for Ladlin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.
Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.
R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

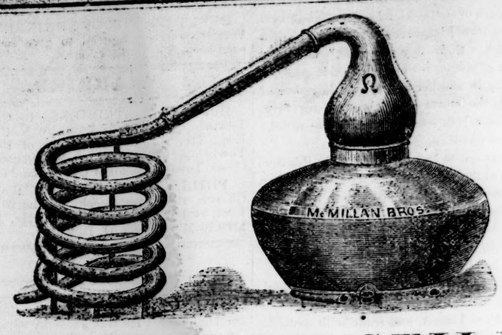
having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the
Furniture Business in all its Branches,
at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of
Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,
at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.
Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.
He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.
Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED
"Faultless" Corset
is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.
April 12, 1883 10tf

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf



TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved
Seamless Turpentine Stills,
which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.
Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address
McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 137tf

D. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Pump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies,
This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

1832. 1883.
THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dealer in all sizes and styles of
Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.
Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.
BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.
All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

E. J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.
His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.
FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.
Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

A 15-Horse Power Engine,

(new), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two aids. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.
The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.
As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.
For Catalogue apply to the Principals,
J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Organettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 8-1y

REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.
We are manufacturer's Agents for both
COOKING AND HEATING
Stoves,
of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.
A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.
McMILLAN BROS.
Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.
The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.
Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades;
Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses.
Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap,
Starch, Candy,
Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4-4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting,
2 to 10 inches and
3 and 4 ply.
Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:
GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.
NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.25 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.35 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.
Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION—No EXPOSURE Produces the following affections of the blood, Skin or bones, treated with success, without Mercury or Poisons of Medicine.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express with the same success as if personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE to all. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.
Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. Seminal Pastille

A new, safe and positive remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the shortest way, viz., Direct Application to the principal seat of the disorder. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test for many years, and is now a prominent feature of nearly all the leading physicians' practice. It is unnecessary to say more than that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is confidently asserted by the Medical Profession to be the most rational remedy ever discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $2; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $3. Sent by mail, securely sealed from observation. Full directions for using accompany each box.
Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations which will show you the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood at small cost and for the entire trifle, amount of money involved. Beware of imitations.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.